

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**BA-1825**  
**Bernard McKeon Duplex**  
**148-150 Church Lane**  
**Cockeysville, Baltimore County**  
**Circa 1891**  
**Private**

The Bernard McKeon Duplex, constructed circa 1891, reflects the late 19th century history of the town of Texas as it grew from a small limestone quarry town established in the early 1800s. The twin dwelling, constructed as an apartment building for local workers, is directly related to the industrial history of the community as it would have provided accommodations to the local workers and their families. Although commonly known as a duplex, this type of building is more appropriately called a twin dwelling, for the former term generally refers only to two-family dwellings that are divided horizontally between floors rather than vertically between bays.

Located at 148-150 Church Lane, the Bernard McKeon Duplex is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay wide twin dwelling of wood frame construction. The building, which is clad in asbestos shingles, features an asphalt shingle-clad side gable roof with an intersecting central front gable, all of which are ornamented with jerkinheads. Although the building features modest Queen Anne style details, it's exterior fabric has been altered since its construction. A full-width, one-bay deep extension with a shed roof projects from the rear, or north elevation of the building. One interior stretcher bond brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. A second interior chimney that has been parged projects from the rear shed extension. The façade, or south elevation, features two paneled single-leaf wood doors and two 1/1 vinyl windows on the first story. Four 2/2 windows pierce the second story of the façade, while one round-arched 2/2 window is located in the gable peak. All façade openings have square-edged wood surrounds, and the window sills are clad with vinyl. The first-story openings are sheltered by a full-width, four-bay-wide porch with a standing-seam metal-clad tin roof supported by aluminum-clad posts. A full-width cantilevered porch roof spans the rear of the building. Located on the property are three one-story sheds, all of which date to the second half of the 20th century.

(indicate preferred name)

other

Bernard McKeon Duplex

not for publication

- vicinity

county Baltimore County

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

street and number 148 Church Lane

telephone Not Available

city, town      Cockeysville

state MD

zip code 21030

liber 10133 folio 99

city, town      Towson

tax map 51

tax parcel 219

tax ID number 0820067500

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other:

### Resource Count

Contributing

—1—

— —

2500-2509

<sup>a</sup>  $\chi^2$  = 10.00,  $df$  = 1,  $p$  = .002.

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— unknown

— vacant/not in use

— industry

— other:

1 3 Total

1000

Number of Contributing Resources  
previously listed in the Inventory

1

## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-1825

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located at 148-150 Church Lane, the circa 1891 Bernard McKeon Duplex is a two-and-a-half-story, four-bay wide twin dwelling of wood frame construction. The building, which is clad in asbestos shingles, features an asphalt shingle-clad side gable roof with an intersecting central front gable, all of which are ornamented with jerkinheads. Although the building features modest Queen Anne style details, it's exterior fabric has been altered since its construction. A full-width, one-bay deep extension with a shed roof projects from the rear, or north elevation of the building. One interior stretcher bond brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. A second interior chimney that has been parged projects from the rear shed extension. The façade, or south elevation, features two paneled single-leaf wood doors and two 1/1 vinyl windows on the first story. Four 2/2 windows pierce the second story of the façade, while one round-arched 2/2 window is located in the gable peak. All façade openings have square-edged wood surrounds, and the window sills are clad with vinyl. The first-story openings are sheltered by a full-width, four-bay-wide porch with a standing-seam metal-clad tin roof supported by aluminum-clad posts. A full-width cantilevered porch roof spans the rear of the building.

Located on the property are three one-story sheds, all of which date to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The shed roof and wood frame structural system of the circa 1960 shed, which sits on a concrete block foundation, are both clad in asphalt shingles. The walls and front gable roof of the circa 1980 shed are entirely clad in standing seam metal. The façade is pierced by one double-leaf plywood door. Dating to circa 2000, the third shed features a wood frame structural system and front gable roof that are both clad in sheet asphalt. The structure, which sits on a poured concrete foundation, is pierced by one flush single-leaf wood door.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-1825

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

**Specific dates** circa 1891 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** circa 1891

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Bernard McKeon Duplex, constructed circa 1891, reflects the late 19<sup>th</sup> century history of the town of Texas as it grew from a small limestone quarry town established in the early 1800s. The twin dwelling, constructed as an apartment building for local workers, is directly related to the industrial history of the community as it would have provided accommodations to the local workers and their families. Although commonly known as a duplex, this type of building is more appropriately called a twin dwelling, for the former term generally refers only to two-family dwellings that are divided horizontally between floors rather than vertically between bays.

Settled as early as 1801 by John Clark, the community now known as Texas, Maryland, was originally referred to as Clark's Switch. Over the next decades, the numerous quarries and mining opportunities surrounding the area drew many people to the settlement at Clark's Switch, which was soon known as Clarksville, and then as Ellengowan.<sup>1</sup> Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Texas was well known as a center for limestone quarries.

The quarrying of Texas limestone for commercial investment began in 1804. The availability of this resource meant prosperity not only for local builders, but also for local farmers, for a large amount of Texas limestone was burned to produce lime for the conditioning of soil. From 1804 until 1840, the quarrying of limestone around Texas increased dramatically, resulting in a total of roughly 50 limestone kilns in operation during the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1877 alone, there were no fewer than 42 lime kilns in or near the center of Texas, most of which were situated along the Northern Central Railway near the town's railroad station. This latter fact is probably due to the ease with which the final product could be shipped out of Texas for distribution and sale to other parts of the county.<sup>2</sup>

By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the community was officially known as Texas. Its change in name was apparently spurred by a nationalistic fervor that overtook the area during the Mexican-American War.<sup>3</sup> The industrial

<sup>1</sup> The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 129; see also *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p. 47.

<sup>3</sup> J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), n.p; see also John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County*

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-1825

Name Bernard McKeon Duplex, 148-150 Church Lane, Cockeysville, Baltimore County  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 2

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opportunity in the town led to an increasing population in Texas. In 1881, the town's population had reached 649, nearly two and one-half times that of Cockeysville, which was located only one mile to the north. Although no employment statistics exist for this time period, it is probable that the local quarries or kilns employed the majority of the residents of Texas. With increasing interests in the quarrying of limestone and its location along the Northern Central Railway, Texas then needed to accommodate the needs of its citizens. In 1852, St. Joseph's Catholic Church was founded. To meet the educational needs of children in the town, a schoolhouse was erected prior to 1877 along Beaver Dam Road. In addition, the Baltimore County Poor House was built in 1873 just east of Texas and York Road.<sup>4</sup>

The residential population of Texas lived primarily along the Church Lane corridor, perpendicular to the Northern Central Railway line through the town. Even with its strong economic growth from the 1860s through the 1880s, the citizens of Texas occupied only a small geographic area around the thriving commercial center of the railroad station. Although a few of the more wealthy citizens of the town had larger, more rural properties along other improved and unimproved roads that encircled the town, the vast majority of residential structures were built at the heart of the town. It was at this point in the history of the Texas community that the Bernard McKeon Duplex was constructed.<sup>5</sup>

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the community increased its density without expanding its borders. The town continued to thrive along Church Lane. With increased commercial development to the north of Baltimore City in the mid- and late 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, the population and building stock of Texas has begun a decline. The removal of the grade crossing along Church Lane now prevents passage from York Road through to Beaver Dam Road, and the residential community has been effectively cut off from the surrounding area. Additionally, an increasing number of properties have been purchased and developed by quarry interests, and much of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential buildings have been demolished

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(Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), p. 324, and The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

<sup>4</sup> J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 882.

<sup>5</sup> *Atlas of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p.47.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-1825

- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland.* Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.  
Baltimore County Historic Inventory  
Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc.. *The Limestone Valley.* Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976.  
*Map of Baltimore County.* Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.  
McGrain, John. *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985.  
Scharf, Thomas J. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.  
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850..

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .10 Acre  
Acreage of historical setting Unknown  
Quadrangle name Cockeysville Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1891, the Bernard McKeon Duplex has been associated with the 7,425 square feet known as tax parcel 219 of map 51 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

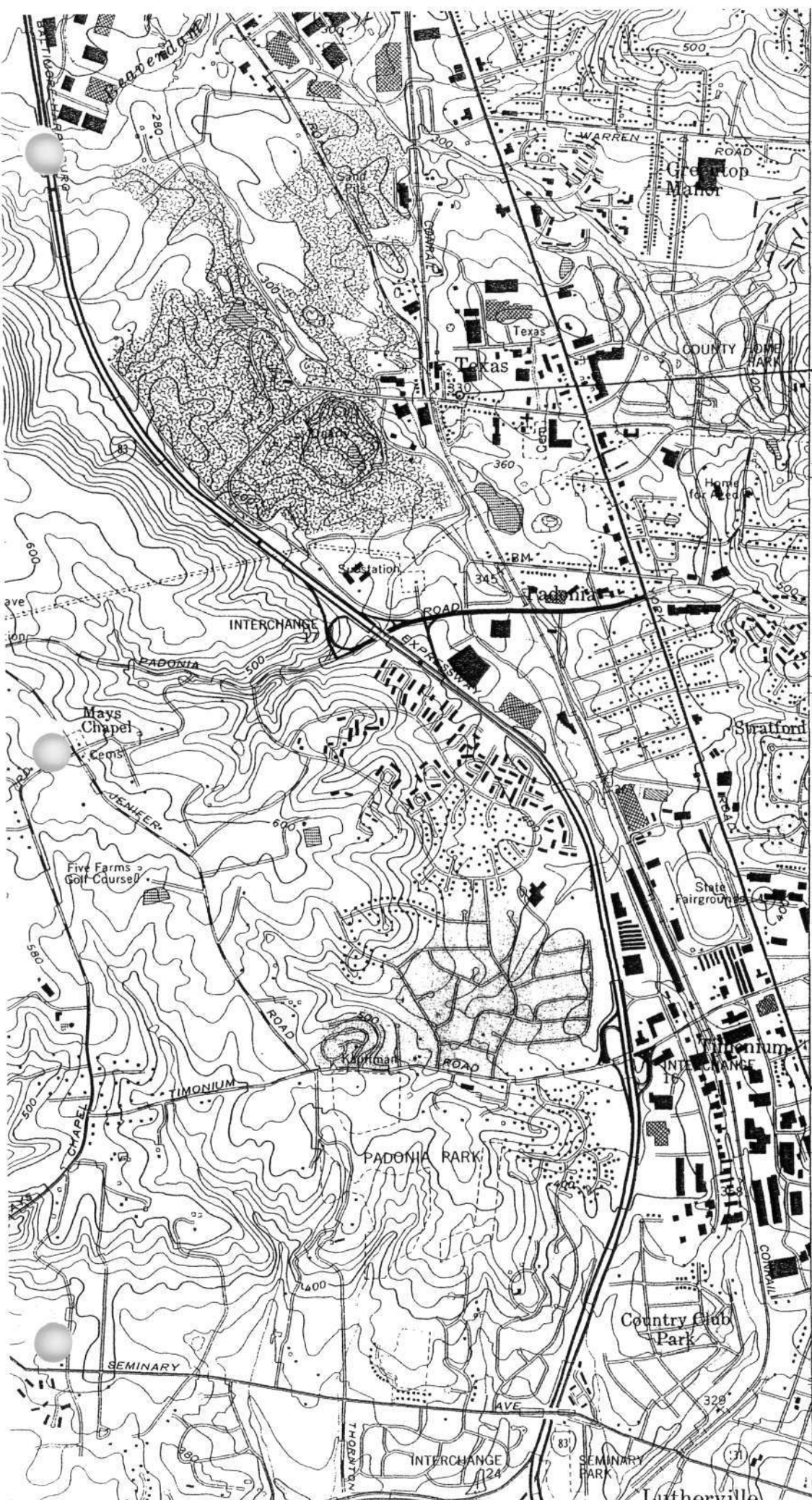
## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	April 26, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600



USGS Quad: COCKEYSVILLE  
Scale: 1:24,000  
BA-1825  
Bernard McKeon Duplex  
148-150 Church Lane  
Cockeysville  
Baltimore County



WARREN 0.5 MI.  
4370  
4369  
27°30"  
4368  
4367  
5662 / NE  
TOWSON (COURTHOUSE) 3.1 MI.  
BALTIMORE (JUNC. U.S. 1) 9.1 MI.  
0.5 MI. TO MD. 45





BA-1825

BERNARD MCLEON DUPLEX  
148-150 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND  
TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST CORNER, CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST



BA-1825

BERNARD MCKEON DUPLEX  
148-150 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND  
TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



BA-1825

BERNARD MCKEON DUPLEX  
148-150 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND  
TRACERIES

4/2001

NORTH WEST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHEAST



## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Mr. Richard Tracey's Residence

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

148/150 Church Lane

8

CITY, TOWN

Texas

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

Cockeysville

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT  
☒ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH  
**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**  
☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED  
☐ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
☐ YES: RESTRICTED  
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM  
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK  
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Richard Tracey

Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

148/150 Church Lane

CITY, TOWN

Texas

VICINITY OF

Cockeysville

STATE, zip code

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Baltimore County Courthouse

Liber #: 3600

Folio #: 498

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Courthouse Square

Maryland

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION****CONDITION**

☐ EXCELLENT  
☒ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

**CHECK ONE**

☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED

**CHECK ONE**

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

Mr. Tracey's residence, located on 148/150 Church Lane, is a two story duplex framehouse with a Jerking Head roof and central interior chimney.

The front or South facade is four bays wide on both floors. First floor has a 1/1 sash double hung window, a wooden four panel door, a 2/2 double hung sash window and another wooden panel door. It is in this pattern (running west to ~~west~~ east) because the house used to house two individual families. This first floor also contains a porch with gable roofing supported by wooden columns. The porch contains a divider suggesting the individuality of the owners. This porch is of later date, as evidenced by the concrete block foundation of the rest of the house.

The second floor of this north facade is four bays wide with four 2/2 double hung sash windows and an arched 2/2 double hung window in the attic. These 2/2 windows seem to be the original windows as one sees that later replacements are 1/1 double hung windows.

On the east side and west side one can notice the addition to the house. This is evidenced by the placement of the windows, particularly on the east side.

The first floor of this east side is two bays wide with a one 2/2 sash window on the original part and a 1/1 sliding sash on the new addition. The second floor is three bays wide with 2/2 (3) sash windows. One of them (located on the northeast section) seems to be of ~~later addition~~ original for it is in the same spot as the one on the first floor while the other two are in the later addition. There is also an arched window in the attic.

Towards the northeast side, between the first and second floor, one can see the original unpainted clapboard, as the asbestos shingles pertaining to that spot have fallen. On this same side on the ground there is a side stair that leads to the basement.

The west side is two bays wide on both floors. The first floor has two 1/1 double hung windows and the second one 1/1 double hung and a 2/2 double hung windows. The attic contains another 2/2 double hung arched window.

The back or north side of the house, which is the later addition, contains the same pattern of bays with the exception that the doors are on the side. They are both four wooden panel and the windows, are 1/1 double hung. There is also another central brick chimney.

The backyard contains two additional sheds, a wood shed without windows and just a central door facing the west side and an aluminum shed which seems to be even more recent.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		(streetscape)	

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This framehouse is important because it contains a very atypical kind of roof for this area, the Jerkin Head roof. Besides having this atypical roof, this framehouse is a duplex dwelling, which has proven to be the typical economy of land usage in Texas.

The house is also an important component of the nineteenth century streetscape of this village of Texas.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Beginning for the same at the North side of the road as leading from the Village of Texas to the York Turnpike road at the southeast corner of the lot leased by Alexander Murdock, trustee, to Maragret Elwood, dated Nov. 5, 1872 and running thence northwardly along ~~the~~ and bounding on the east side of said lot 135' to the northeast corner of the same; thence westwardly at an angle of 90 degrees 135' southwardly to the above mentioned road and thence 55' along the north side of said road to the point of beginning.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Mary A. Targa

ORGANIZATION

Goucher College

DATE

December 8, 1978

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Towson, Maryland

TELEPHONE

825-3300

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

TITLE SEARCH FOR 148/150 CHURCH LANE

BA-1825

1. Anna M. McKeon  
to  
Richard A. Tracey & wife December 17, 1958
2. Bernard McKeon  
to  
Anna McKeon February 4, 1922
3. Thomas S. Lee et al  
to  
Bernard McKeon February 21, 1891



